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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
DISTRICT OF NEVADA

INTRODUCTION

On April 25, 2011, Petitioner, Sean Devlin, filed a Petition (#1) to Quash IRS Summons.

On June 13, 2011, the Government filed a Motion (#3) to Dismiss the Petition; Petitioner filed a response (#5) to the motion to dismiss; and on July 5, 2011, the Government filed a reply (#6) in support of the motion to dismiss.

Petitioner filed a response (#7) to Government's reply on July 18, 2011. Such document is not permitted to be filed under the governing rules of the Court. The Court will nonetheless consider this document (#7) filed by Petitioner.

Our Order (#4) filed June 14, 2011, instructs the parties that if admissible evidence is filed with the motion the Court may consider the motion as one for

1 summary judgment under Fed. R. Civ. P. 56 and that if evidence was filed with
2 the motion, the opposing party should file evidence as well in opposition to the
3 motion for summary judgment. Also we note that the Government's reply (#6)
4 calls attention to the fact that Petitioner failed in his response (#5) to the motion
5 to dismiss to offer any evidence in opposition to the motion. Petitioner may not
6 rely on mere personal allegations in opposing the motion.

7 The Court will treat the Government's motion to dismiss (#3) as one for
8 summary judgment under Rule 56.

9 The portions of this Order which deal with the procedural requirements of
10 notices and filing involve issues of jurisdiction. The Court lacks personal and
11 subject matter jurisdiction over this action for the reasons stated below.
12 However, the Petition also fails on the merits as analyzed below.

13 ISSUANCE AND SERVICE OF IRS ADMINISTRATIVE
14 SUMMONS AND NOTICE THEREOF

15 In this case, the Government attempted to give notice to Petitioner on two
16 occasions prior to the issuance of an IRS Administrative Summons to a third
17 party, Bank of America, that it would be contacting the third party with respect
18 to its investigation of Petitioner's income tax liability. On March 22, 2011, in
19 accordance with 26 U.S.C. §§ 7602 and 7603, an IRS Administrative Summons
20 was issued by IRS Revenue Agent Mandichak and served on Bank of America by
21 certified mail. The IRS Administrative Summons required Bank of America to
22 appear at the IRS Office and to give testimony and produce records and
23 documents relative to Petitioner's income tax liability.

24 Also on March 22, 2011, in accordance with 26 U.S.C. § 7609(a) notice of
25 issuance of the IRS Administrative Summons, a copy of the IRS Administrative
26 Summons, and a notice explaining the Petitioner's right to file a motion to quash
27 the IRS Administrative Summons was sent via certified mail to Petitioner's
28 address, and a domestic return receipt was signed by Petitioner on March 25,

1 2011 and received back by the Government thereafter.

2 FILING OF PETITION TO QUASH IRS SUMMONS

3 On April 25, 2011, Petitioner filed in this Court a Petition to Quash IRS
4 Summons (#1). No Court Summons was ever issued or served with respect to
5 these court proceedings.

6 A copy of the Petition was served on the IRS Revenue Officer Mr.
7 Mandichak by certified mail received April 26, 2011. No copy of a Court
8 Summons or copy of the Petition was ever served, as required by law, on the U.S.
9 Attorney for the District of Nevada or the Attorney General of the United States.
10 It appears that service of the Petition on Revenue Officer Mandichak constituted
11 service of that document on the agency, i.e., the IRS.

12 We conclude that in order to proceed with a Petition to Quash an IRS
13 Administrative Summons, a Court Summons, issued by the Court in which the
14 Petition is filed, must be issued and served in order to comply with the
15 jurisdictional requirements of Fed. R. Civ. P. 4. This was not done here in this
16 case. The cases cited by the Government in the motion support this conclusion.

17 Title 26 U.S.C. § 7609(b)(2)(B) requires Petitioner to mail by registered or
18 certified mail a copy of the Petition to Quash IRS Administrative Summons to
19 the person summoned by the IRS Administrative Summons, here Bank of
20 America, and to the Revenue Officer Mr. Mandichak not later than 20 days after
21 the issuance of the IRS Administrative Summons. A copy of the Petition has not
22 been served on the United States by delivering a copy to the U.S. Attorney for
23 this District or to the Attorney General.

24 Furthermore, the Petition was not timely mailed or filed. It was mailed and
25 filed more than 20 days after the notice of IRS Administrative Summons was
26 given to Petitioner. The petition was required to be mailed and filed not later
27 than 20 days after notice that the IRS Administrative Summons had been issued
28 and mailed. The only admissible evidence received by the Court in connection

1 with the timeliness of the mailing and filing of the motion to quash that may be
2 considered shows the notice of the issuance of the IRS Administrative Summons
3 was sent by certified mail and was received by Petitioner.

We conclude that this Court lacks both personal and subject matter jurisdiction to grant Petitioner's Motion to Quash the IRS Administrative Summons.

CIVIL TAX INVESTIGATORS MAY
ISSUE IRS ADMINISTRATIVE SUMMONSES

10 Title 26 U.S.C. § 7602 clearly authorizes the issuance of IRS
11 Administrative Summons by an IRS Revenue Officer to determine civil tax
12 liability where, as here, notice of contact of third parties has been given and there
13 has been no Justice Department referral. Issuance of such summonses is not
14 limited to criminal investigations or, in this case, by 26 U.S.C. § 7608(b).
15 Sections 7602 and 7608 operate independently.

ENFORCEMENT PROCEEDINGS

UNNECESSARY AT THIS STAGE OF CASE

19 Enforcement of the IRS Administrative Summons is not sought at the
20 present time in this case.

GOOD FAITH

Assuming all jurisdictional, procedural, and notice requirements are met, the Petitioner may succeed in the motion to quash the IRS Administrative Summons if the Government cannot make a prima facie showing of good faith in issuing and serving the IRS Administrative Summons, and the Petitioner can establish an adequate defense. The prima facie showing consists of the following required under U.S. v. Powell, 379 U.S. 48 (1964):

- 1 (1) that the investigation will be conducted pursuant to a legitimate
2 purpose.

3 The evidence before the Court shows that the purpose here is
4 legitimate. Petitioner did not file any tax returns for the years of 2005,
5 2006, 2007, 2008, and 2009. The legitimate purpose is to determine if
6 Petitioner has any federal income tax liability for those years.

- 7 (2) that the inquiry is relevant to the purpose of determining if
8 Petitioner has any federal income tax liability for those subject
9 years.

10 This is clear from the record.

- 11 (3) that the information sought is not already in IRS possession.

12 That the information sought is not already in the possession of
13 the IRS is also clear from the evidence before the Court.

- 14 (4) that the appropriate administrative steps have been followed.

15 The record indicates this requirement has been met.

16
17 The Government need not make a showing of probable cause or identify
18 the specific tax liability to show good faith. The government has sufficiently
19 identified the specific tax liability it is investigating, i.e., federal income tax
20 liability of the Petitioner for the years 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, and 2009. The
21 IRS statutes relevant to federal income taxes are sufficiently identified. The
22 purpose of the Administrative Summons is not to access but to inquire.

23 There are no genuine issues of material fact relevant to the issues in the
24 case.

25
26 ORDERS

27 IT IS THEREFORE HEREBY ORDERED that the Government's Motion
28 to Dismiss (#3) is GRANTED.

1 IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that Petitioner's Petition to Quash IRS
2 Summons (#1) is DISMISSED.

3 The Clerk of the Court shall enter judgment accordingly.
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5 Dated this 26th day of August 2011.

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8 EDWARD C. REED, JR.
United States District Judge
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